Amusements To-Day. Reademy of Design—Annual Fundation.

Rocklyn Park Theatre—The Phornix. Fifth 'venue Theater Pictes of Penianer, Matines Grand Opera House-Ratts of Oak Matines, Haverly's The tre-Prostalitation, Matines, Haverly's Theater, Brondlyn - A Centleman from Net Hadison Square Theatre Basi Kirks. Hete politon Coveret Hall-Broadway, 7th av. and state

Sew York Aquartum Pindrie, Matines, Viblo's f arden Evangaine, Matines, Park Theatre Senius Wallemak, Matines, Union Square Theat e Forcardo, Wallach's Theatre—To Odige Senson, &c.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 29, 1880, was:

Total for the week ... 916,8/15 Only a Question of the Time and Place of Defeat.

Whether GRANT shall be nomigated or not, is a question which concerns almost exclusively the Republican party. That GRANT is to be defeated either in the Convention or at the polls we regard as morally

If the Republicans eat the words of opposition to a third term which they uttered four years ago, and nominate a candidate for a third term, then they will add disgrace to a defeat which, in any event, with the Democracy united, is inevitable.

Robeson Called a Rascal to his Face.

Mr. HARRIS of Massachusetts, who has always stood by, defended, and praised the Robeson Ring of navy jobbers and plunderers, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, as follows:

"For completing the construction of the ironclad monitors Furian, Terror. Amphitrite, and Monadnock, E1,247,800, 14; for engines and machinery for said vessels, \$1,250,000; in all, \$4,097,800.14."

The history of these vessels is familiar to the public. It is the most disgraceful in the whole administration of the navy. Without the color of law or authority. Robeson gave out the illegal contracts to favorites with no other purpose than to pave the way for corrupt jobs. After expending two and a half millions of dollars, the complete failure of these vessels as ships of war had to be admitted, even by the Ring.

Now it is proposed to change the origina plans, and to venture upon a new experiment at an additional cost of four millions. What has already been lost cannot, of course, be recovered. The only question is, Shall four million dollars be thrown after the other two? No man in or out of Congress is more familiar with this subject than Mr. WHITTHORNE, the Chairman of Naval Affairs in the House. "It is better for the navy," said Mr. WHITTHORNE, "and better for the country, that this sum of money should be sunk in the ocean."

The amendment failed in the House: but it will be renewed in the Senate, where the ROBESON Ring is believed to be strong.

Mr. WHITTHORNE did not content himself with opposition to the proposed expenditure. He went on to expose the utter falsity of the pretence that some indirect authority had been given to Robeson for making the old contracts:

"The naval administration of that time (1874) dete mined to reconstruct, rebuild, or build anew these ves-sels; and these vessels now being built, and which it is said were recognized in the act of 1874, did not then have a legal existence. And when my friend from Mas sachusetts [Mr. slamms] refers to the appropriations of \$2,000,000, I say to him there never has been a dollar appropriated for the purpose by name for the construc sion of these vessels. He will see that the judgment of this House was that they could not take advantage of the frauds that had been committed, but that inasmuch as we had received the work and labor and property of other parties we were bound in county to pay for it. Do you call that a recognition of the rascalities and frauds that have marked the building of these vessels?"

At his desk in the House of Representablistering words of Mr. WHITTHORNE. It is said that he afterward examined the reporters' notes and consulted with some of lands are perfect; they are given to the his friends on the expediency of making answer. But discretion was regarded by all as the better part of valor. Robeson and his friends knew very well that Mr. WHITTHORNE was prepared to go much further, if the door was once opened. They were not anxious to open the door.

The Baptists at Saratoga.

The Baptists are holding the annual meetings of their Missionary and Bible Societies' at Saratoga, where members of the denomination from all parts of the country have as sembled. They have no great representative and legislative body like the Methodists and the Presbyterians, each church being independent. These anniversaries are only the meetings of societies composed of individhals who have no degeminational authority. The series of assemblies at Saratoga is therefore, not the General Baptist Convention, as it is sometimes called.

Yet these societies, the Home Mission, the Foreign Missionary Union, the Baptist Publication Society, and the American and Foreign Bible Society, bring together at their annual meetings many of the chief members of the denomination, and are supported by voluntary contributions nearly every church. There arom nearly every church. The _____ rom centrate the energy _____, serve to con-lain direct _____ of the Baptists in cer-

....ons, and to gather them in the only national conferences they have. We san judge from their meetings the tone of the denomination, and discover the religious activities in which it is most interested.

We find that, like other of the denomina tions called evangelical, the Baptists are even more interested in foreign missionary work than in their organization for spreading their faith at home. Their imaginations wre stirred by the dream of converting the heatinen, and to that object they always contribute more liberally than to any other. Perhaps they may think that each of the churches scattered over the country will take care of its neighborhood, and be a missionary society in itself, whereas heathendom will have to suffer for the lack of Baptist preaching unless they furnish . money to keep it up. The Chinese ar ,d the inhabitants of Hindostan would p sver provide it for themselves, and the efore those who more highly appreciate its value must

see that they have it. Moreover, since the, time of Junson, who was one of the "most noted of the earlier missionaries, and who was a Baptist, his tallow bell wers have felt a special denominations, pride in maintaining their missions in the East. They also have paid much attention to propagating their faith in Swe- HAYES sees the Ute reservation overrun and den, where it was at one time fanned by persecution, and in Germany, where it conflicts so strongly with the prevailing religious | he has not even issued a proclamation thought. In France, too, they have kept up against invading the Ute territory. missions in which they are a good deal interested. But the Continent of Europe is

much effort to get a harvest out of it.

foreign missions last year, maintaining over 150 male and female missionaries in Asia and Europe. They give the total number of members in the 919 churches under charge of their Foreign Missionary Union as 85,080. The annual expenditure, therefore, amounted to nearly four dollars a member. The claims of the African missions have been urgently presented at Saratoga; but though thirty-five different societies are now maintaining Christrian missionaries in Africa, we hear that Mohammedanism is progressing on that continent much faster than Christianity.

While the Baptists thus gave \$300,660 last year to convert the Europeans and Asiatics. they spent only \$182,000 on their home missions, though the most important of these are to the Endlans, than whom neither Asia nor Africa centains more thorough heathers. Nowhere is there a people more outrageously treated and more in need of the consolations of religion, and yet they are inhabitants of a Christian country. The society's report sharply and justly criticises the treatment of the Indians by the Government, and opposes their transfer to the

War Department. Twenty or thirty years ago the Baptists started a new translation of the Bible. The organization for this purpose was nominally insectarian, but it was in reality supported only by believers in immersion, and the rules of the society compelled the translation of the word rendered "baptize" in the common version so that it should read "immerse. There was bitter disagreement among the Baptists over this movement for a new version, but now they seem to be disposed to go on with it, though it is probable that the word baptize will not be changed as originally proposed.

The Baptists seem to be little disturbed by doctrinal differences. Open communion at one time made some stir in the denomination, but it does not appear to have made much headway. The alarming and increasing skepticism of society interests the assemblies at Saratoga, as far as we can judge, much less than the benighted condition of the heathen.

Schurz as the Indian's Friend.

The letter which Agent ADAMS writes to Mr. Carl Schurz, in order that Mr. Schurz may send it, through R. B. HAYES, to Congress for effect on the Ute agreement, tells a strange story of pusillanimity and perfidy. Its last sentence ends thus: "I beg you to take into consideration that my name is signed to this proposed agreement; that through me the Indians entered upon these negotiations, and that to me they look that the same be carried out in good faith." Its first sentence begins thus: "I deem it my duty, before leaving the United States for my post in South America." &c.

Thus the go-between of the treaty, to whom the Utes "look that the same be carried out in good faith," is packed off to South America by HAYES and SCHURZ while the negotiations are still pending; while modifications may be needed; while the Indians may wish to parley again or Congress may decide to change the arrangement; and while the original understanding may need to be reviewed and verified by the original parties. If the Indians call for Gen. ADAMS, what satisfaction to them will it be to learn that Great Father HAYES has rewarded him before his job was finished by a sinecure mission to the other side of the world? He is to go where he cannot be confronted by the Indians in case of a dispute about terms; and, however like treachery it may look, the Indians are to be told to take SCHURZ's interpretation or war.

In the next place, we find Schunz and HAYES badgering Congress into taking up the Ute treaty, on the plea that the Indians are placed in a false and perilous position; that the country is threatened with a bloody war, and the Indians with infamous spoliation, unless SCHURZ's project is ratifled by Congress exactly in the form that seems good to him. But who put the Indians in this false position? Who forced this dilemma of war or treaty ratification? Schruz and HAYES were not urged by Congress to take any steps whatever to dispossess the Utes of their lands. The titles to these Ute nation to have and to hold forever; if HAYES and SCHURZ have so treated the Utes as to imperil their ownership of these lands, they have been guilty of a great crime. Now this is what Gen. ADAMS's letter discloses on that point:

"The Indians themselves consider that they have rich ally given up their hards, and in case they derive no benefit thereby it will be only a question for them whether to accept the inevitable peaceably or retailate by the only mode known to them—war in the most cruel and har-barous manner. They do not understand why a solemn agreement, urged upon them, and entered into with them by one branch of the Government, may be rejected by

another branch." Here it is to be noted that though CARL SCHURZ announced that the Utes possessed the same right to either accept or reject the proposed land sale that Congress has, he has really been so managing that this choice is not left to them, and that their surrender of the lands is inevitable. This is treacherous dealing. It is improbable that the Utes believe, as CARL SCHURZ's agent pretends, that they have already given up their lands; but the language of the letter shows the duplicity with which HAYES and SCHURZ are agting.

Ge". ADAMS's letter further indicates that the Indians at Washington Warn not instructed that the supposed bargain was subject to the ratification of Congress, like their own acts to the approval of their tribe. SCHURZ and HAYES, however, are s' mply using ADAMS as a mouthplece in this instance, to urge, in his language, that "a solemn agreement enter of into by one branch of the Governmer,t" ought not to be rejected by ano ner branch," even though the latter's rights in the matter have been ignored, and the Congressional law forbidding the Interior Department to make any more treaties with Indians has been practically defied.

We find, alse, HAYES pleading his own dereliction of guty as a reason why Congress should r ratify SCHURZ. Gen. ADAMS'S con-

venie at letter is made to say: That the United States troops now en foute to the reservation, sent there to keep out intruders, will be able to accomplish their object, they will never believe; and if they did, their faith would not be consistent with their judgment nor previous attempts of troops to do the same thing. The people of the State of Colorado and thousands of adventurers and immigrants from other States have made up their minds to explore, overrun, and possess these lands, and all the troops new in Colorado cannot keep them out, as it would be simply impossible to guard all the mountain passes."

Was a more shameful confession of weakness, a more perilous abdication of authority, ever publicly made? But it is all a farce. It is not because he has no troops, but because he will not employ them, that the United States flag defled. He has troops enough to put down Nebraska strikers, but

Neither HAYES nor SCHURZ cares for this defiance of the laws in the invasion of that almost as hard ground for them as Asia Indian domain which they are sworn to itself. Perhaps that is why they spend so protect inviolate, provided it coerces both for their positions. Their pay, like that of the Indians on the one side and Congress on The Baptists laid out about \$300,000 on | the other to agree to Schunz's scheme. It | to a line of \$100 for purposely not informing or

has always been Mr. CARL SCHURZ's method of Indian management to accomplish some pet project by so driving it that a great disaster is the alternative, and then throwing on Congress or the troops the situation he has created. In the present case, his original scheme of Ute spoliation has since led to such consequences that, in the light of what may happen if it is not ratified, both SCHURZ and HAYES are actually posing as saints, philanthropists, and friends of the Indian.

Sights for a Travelling King.

If the King of Siam, who has so often changed his mind about the foreign tour proposed for him, should at last conclude to visit this country, he will see something of our e vilization through his Siamese eyes; but it is hard to tell how much of it he will find proper to earry home with him.

Ho will be surprised to learn that in place of Buddhism we have here a hundred different religions, each of which is right, while all the rest are wrong. Buddhism is eminently benevolent and humane. Col. Prezz-VALSKY tells us that in Mongolia, where Buddhism has its strongest hold, it has completely changed the character of the ferocious tribes that followed Gengues Ehan, and has resolved their descendants into the peaceful and mild Mongolians of to-day, whose religion makes them especially remarkable for their kind care of their domestic animals and their tender regard for their own children. It will surprise the Buddhist King of Siam to tearn that our civilization with its many religions, compels the estab lishment of special societies to protect animals from the cruelty of their owners and to punish parents for savage assaults upon their children. It will grieve him to hear that now and then a clergyman is sent to prison for starving children confided to his care. He will be shocked to know that among our ministers of the Gospel prosecutions for adultery are not unheard of, and that occasionally one of these messengers of peace commits a murder.

He will further be astonished to learn that in this civilized country criminals are capitally executed, not by beheading or other comparatively merciful methods, but by hanging, always in a bungling and generally in a barbarous manner. Instead of the neat and quick slicing off of a head with a sword, it is sometimes violently jerked off with a rope. Occasionally the victim is dropped to the ground, to writhe a while in horrible agony, and then is strung up for a second strangulation. In place of expert executioners, as in Siam, our man-hangers generally are inexperienced and clumsy.

No doubt the King has heard, what is known the wide world over, that the present occupant of our Chief Magistracy was put in place by a gigantic fraud; but it may be new to him that a considerable class, queerly enough calling themselves Republicans, are anxious for an imperial rule and what they call a strong government-meaning one that will be hard on the people whom they intend to rule and to rob.

It will somewhat surprise him that our Government annually expends vast sums of money with no return whatsoever; millions upon an invisible and imaginary navy; other millions on a costly and useless diplomatic and consular service, whose agents occupy very much of their time in touring and pleasuring; more millions for sinecure offices for party favorites. He wili fail to understand how it costs three times as much to support and feed our Indians as it did when there were three times as many of them as there are now to be fed.

He will see that while party service pronotes to high places, the same fealty suffices to save from prison politicians convicted of bribery, perjury, and other crimes. These are but a few of the graver surprises which await the King of Slam. There are many other things in our civilization that will more astonish than amuse his Majesty

A New Name Wanted for a New Thing. If the party which holds its Convention at Chicago day after to-morrow nominates Gen. GRANT for a third term and for the

to describe itself properly. It will no longer be the Republican party. Things ought to be called by their right title for the political organization that shall go deliberately to work for the third term

names. The most truthful and expressive and the fourth term and the perpetual term would be the Destructionist party. That would signify that the object of the organization was to destroy republican institutions and to set up another form of government.

But there is a bad sound about the word Destructionist, which would be likely to prevent its unanimous adoption at the Chicago meeting. Few voters would like to be called Destructionists, or to cast ballots which had Destruction plainly printed upon them. As for Gen. GRANT himself, he probably would have no objection to the term He is not squeamish in such matters, and cares little about the word as long as he gets the thing, But CONKLING, CAMERON, LOGAN, and the other party managers, all of whom have their own purposes and ambitions outside the project of elevating Grant, know too much to attempt to carry on a political party with so unpopular a name.

If Imperialist sounds too abrupt and unpleasant, the Imperialists might call themselves the Progressive party, meaning progress toward the Empire.

Two Notable Instances of Grant's Si-

lence. As GRANT's second term in the White House approached its termination, there was a very general expression of opinion, even among Republicans, against any man's holding the office of President Thore than eight years. But nothing could make GRANT open his lips on the subject. Other Presidents, under similar circumstances, had taken occasion to publicly express their concurrence in the traditional usage which practically limited the Presidency to two terms. But not a word could be coaxed or wrung from GRANT on the subject. Why his persistent silence? We all understand why, now. It was because he was determined to have a third term himself if he could ever possibly compass it. That was

one notable instance of GRANT's silence. Now for another: For a long time past a large portion of the public press and many leading men have charged GRANT with purpose to change our form of government and to make himself Emperor. To this charge GRANT opposes no denial. Why? It is as easy to answer this question as the other. The charge is true.

If there were any way of getting at the figures, it would be interesting to know what percentage of the eminent Republicans temporarily sojourning in Chicago went to church yesterday.

The 681 enumerators who to-morrow will take the census of the 681 districts into which this city is divided have no enviable task though there were seven times 681 applicants all census officers, is liberal. There is liability

misinforming the census takers about the prescribed subjects of inquiry, and they are also entitled to aid from the police; but practically there should be little resort to fining, and of course police aid does not mean clubbing. Statistics in regard to health, mortality, manufactures, trade, charities, and other subjects will be collected by special experts. The ordinary house enumerator will principally note. regarding each person, his residence, name, color, sex, age, occupation, education, physical disability, if any, place of birth, and nativity of father and mother. It may contribute to good humor to reflect that if there is a fine for wilfully withholding information, there are heavier penalties on the enumerators for gos siping about information confided to them for Mciai report only.

One day of May remains, and the immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden up to Saturday night had already reached the enormous total of 53,497 for the month. When April showed an aggregate arrival of 46,821 immigrants the result was deemed extraordinary, as indeed it was, since the number for April of last year had been but 11,661. Yet May has already far outdone the record of last month.

RED CLOUD, WHITE THUNDER, TWO TRIKE, AMERICAN HORSE, SPOTTED TAIL, and about thirty other Indians are on a visit of inspection to the Carilsle and Hampton schools for Indian children, where some of their boys and girls are. Their comments on these institutions will probably be keener and more worthy of study, if made known, than those of the West Point Board of Visitors in their approaching visit to the Military Academy.

"Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision!" exclaimed the prophet. But the trouble with some of the prudent and thrifty delegated patriots at Chicago is that they are in the valley of indecision. They don't know how

The magician of Menlo Park, as some people call Edison, has now a railroad motor as well as the magicians of Philadelphia and dontreal. His trains are actually running by the electric current, whereas the Montreal mechanic is still after a patent, and KEELY's steamer that is to cross the Atlantic on a gallon of water is yet to be constructed. The neuralgia and gold-finding departments of Monlo Park are also busy, but now about the light?

That the students of one of our oldest and richest colleges should have been driven from their studies by fevers alleged to be the result of defective drainage is an unpleasant business from every point of view. No one is surprised when the inmates of tenement houses show an ignorance of the elementary principles of sanitary precaution. But our colleges are popularly supposed to be storehouses of learning on this as other subjects.

When the GRANT men enter the hall of the Convention they will see, looking down on them from the wall, the face of CHARLES SUMNEY Some of them may have forgotten, but CONE-LING, LOGAN, CARPENTER, and CAMERON are not likely ever to forget CHARLES SUMNEB'S protest against the renomination of GRANT in 1872. For that protest they and theirs pursued him

A Shrewd Old Politician's Warning

From Phorine Weel's Letter.

The real friends of Gen. Grant are wanting in the first and highest attribute of friendship in neglect-ing to apprise him of the danger to himself and to his untry of remaining a candidate under circumstance

It is passing strange that Senators Coukling, Cameror and Logan persist in a course which threatens disaster not only to their party, but to themselves. That Gen. Grant, if nominated by methods and machinery so objectionable, will be defeated is absolutel

Put Hayes to.

From a Letter scritten by Zachariah Chandler, Sept. 23, 1870, Unless he iGrantl is nominated without a test, he will be out of the field, and there will be rial of strength between the friends and supporters of a few staiwart radicals.

THE SPORTS OF THE DAY.

Coaching, cricket, base ball, billiards, bicyling, polo, pedestrianism, horse racing, hammer throwing, rowing, yachting, trotting, tennis, and tugs of waplaces and a half holiday in others; while to-day, being coration Day in those places which did not observe it on Saturiay, the same programme of athletic sports and open air exercises will be repeated if the weather favors

The Columbia College cricket team go to Boston to-day to play the new eleven of Harvard. This is the begin-ning of a noticeable departure in college sports. Base ball, which has overrun the college world, is in several respects objectionable as a medium of intercollegiate contests, particularly in the fact that, to eliminate luck, a long series of games must be resorted to to decide superiorities. This keeps sundry college students travel line about the country during a considerable part of the playing season, whereas in cricket one annual match between colleges is ample. In Philadelphia, cricket has always been a leading college game, Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania playing annual matches. Harvard has this year formed a cricket club, with George Wright as professional instructor, and Columbia has a college cleven worthy to meet them.

Wahlstrom, the Swede, on Saturday maintained against Knight, by dint of playing, the fifteen ball pool championship which he had previously gained from Knight by forfeiture. These players thus continue to hold the championship of this game between them—whenever Knight doesn't have it, Wahlstrom usually does.

Bloycle riding is fast becoming an important amuse-ment as well as a pleasant and healthful one. T coming Newport meet, which is to take place coday will do much toward attracting general atteration to this sport. The chief object of the meet is prome's a better understanding among hieyelers, and to torm a national touring association like the Tourine, Association in loto practical shape nere, for good roads are not apply to the touring idea.

year, a minumbedly apolitions bicyclers can find practions of the routes enough to last them for some time. One object of the meeting is to diffuse knowledge concerning good roads, and thus to facilitate the journeys of bicyclers good roads, and thus to facilitate the courneys of bleyelers throughout the Union. Already clubs have been formed in most of the large cities. These of a will send delegates to Newport. New York city will send at least seventy five. New England will, be largely represented, and men will go from Debroit. Chicago, Cincinnati, Albany, Buffalo, and Washington. It will be a fine sight to see the 400 delegation in procession, and it is to be hoped that no unlike by "headers," or timbles, will mar the symmetry of the line. Capt. Nonroe of the New York Bicycle. Club is the prime imper in the present York Bicycl., Club is the prime ingrer in the present bicycle f ovement.

The millers are holding a world's fair of grain and illing machinery at Cincinnati, to last one month. On Wednesday and Thursday a Grain Congress will be he d, for discussion and practical action. This milling exhibi-tion will be more creditable to the country, even if it do not attract more interest, than the one so long in prepara-

tion by Mr. Goss and Mr. Ryan. The Canadian cricketers have not covered themselves with glory thus far in Scotland. The Royal High School team of Edinburgh have just defeated them by ten wickets, lacking only two points of beating them by a full nulog. Of their two previous games, one was a very close victory, and the other a draw, which, as the scores indicate, would probably, if finished, have ended in de-reat. Dominion sports at home have more to be proud of, the international lacrosse match at Montreal, be-tween Boston and Montreal players, resulting, on Saturlay, in a victory for the latter in three straight games.

The Spontaneous Uprising for Grant.

The one mistake which the forces of the opposition are likely to make is assuming that the friends of trait—that is to say of what seems now to be the manufactor—will lack management. This will prove very far from being the case. To thisse who are inherested in the results throughout the country, it may be said that no closer, mure compact, or better planned political oranization has ever existed thin that which, in the interest of the ex. President, will combat the many tricks of those who are opposed to him.

Perhaps the Regular Present Hereafter.

The Queen has presented Mr. Bambridge of the Window Fest Office with a cuty of "file Life of the Frince Consent," in recognition of his services as backer of the evening class at the France Conservs Farm, Old Window, for twenty-six years.

Enough to Make Anybody Poor.

From the Terre Haute Express.

A poor woman passed through the city yes-terday who said she had walked almost all the way from Kanasa city. Mo. She was on her way to Ohio, and was accompanied by three dogs.

BATURDAY NIGHT IN LEADVILLE.

Queer Sights to be Seen in a Mining Town 11,000 Feet above See Level LEADVILLE, Col., May 16 .- Thousands of miners have left their work in the mines and shafts and flocked into town, intent on having a good time. Harrison avenue from Chestnut street to the Post Office, was so thronged yesterday afternoon and evening that all wer forced to walk slowly. Cosmopolitan in the extreme was this mass of slow-moving miners. At the Post Office three columns stretched from the delivery windows far out on the sidewalks Some of these men had stood for over two hours waiting their turn. The crowd was very good natured. Drunken men were plenty. Out from the wide doors that epened into great halls where the air was heavy with tobacco smoke and the gas burned a dull yellow, rolled a con-

fused volume of words. I entered one of them. Gently pushing my way beyond the long black walnut bar, glistening with decanters, filled with highly-colored liquor, and bright drinking glasses, I passed on to the gambling rooms. A fence ran down the middle of the room. To the left of it the space was occupied by keno players. At least a hundred men were playing. The game has undergone changes since I last saw it played in a log hut at Bismark, on the Missouri River, and I was unable to follow it. The cries of the dealers were loud and constant. At short intervals the voice of some player would be heard, yelling in triumph, "Kene!" Without any perceptible stop, the game went on.

Tired of watching, I strayed off to the farotables. Here I was greatly surprised to see the men playing with ten-cent checks. At once I suspected that the reports of the exceeding richness of the camp on the carbonates were false. Men clad in clay-soiled canvas suits held out toil-hardened hands; men from stores and counting houses played at their sides. If one could have seen the hands only of the players. what a queer sight it would have been-hands of all sizes and colors; hands calloused by twisting steel drills, or the slipping through them of hammer handles; soft white hands that had never worked. All hovered over the table like hawks over a rabbit hidden in a clump of grass. The stacks of checks were moved from eard to card. Now, without reason, a rush would be made to copper the ace; then another rush to play the seven to win. Drinks of whiskey and beer appeared and vanished. Smoking was constantly going on. The hard faces of the faro dealers never changed. Mechanically they pulled the cards from the silver boxes.

In these gambling houses any person wishing to bet against the bank can claim the case box and keep case. The great majority of the games are square. All the keno games are square, as the dealers of that game are paid a ommission on the amount of the pools or pots. In this great room the tables were owned by the house and rented to the gamblers by the week or month. There were many games running that I had never seen before—short faro, highball poker, four to one. Of course a woman was dealing twenty-one. The roulette tables were crowded. Players and spectators were very courteous to one another. All were apparently indifferent as to the outcome of the game, Standing behind two miners, who had haif a dozen stacks of blue checks before them, I watched a game of faro. These men were talking of the Gunnison country, and I overheard their conversation. "I tell you," said the larger and dirtier of the two, "that Slim Jim panned out \$60 a day on White River."
"The h-ll he did!" said the cleaner of the twain. "Yes." Then in an undertone they taked earnestly and with subdued excitement. Now and then I could catch sentences, such as: Will the Government let us ?" "Force enough to open the district is being organized;" "The Utes will fight like deviis." The unwashed digger of carbonate silver ores mechanically placed his checks stack by stack on the king. Instinctively his hand searched for a "copper," Finding one, it was placed on the stacks. Being pleased with the appearance and bearing of the unwashed. I looked anxiously at the case box and saw that the king was dead, all having been played. The hand of the miner removed and replaced the copper, as he unconsciously bet that the king would win or lose. The box was almost empty. The call was made. The rapid shuffling of the cards preparatory to a new deal struck sharply on the ears of the two men. Looking up they saw a smiling circle of faces, and glanced inquiringly at the dealer. Pleasantly he said; "He was dead when you stacked up on him." A little profanity, and the conversation on the supposed richness of the White River placer mines was dropped.

I strayed from one gambling house to another. I found a few brace games of fare, high-ball poker, and chuck luck in operation in low dance halls. These games were supported by new comers and drunken miners of tender years. The great majority of Leadville miners thoroughly understand the games they be; placed his checks stack by stack on the king.

bell poker, and shuck luck in operation in low dance halls. These cames were supported by new comers and admiss the liners of tender years. The great maken miners of tender years, and it would not be a formed the great to deal unfairly. In all these places the great crowds were drinking freely. In his they were ceptions none of these men Yore plus years, though, as they moved about and the sidency deets of their sack coats of canvas or cassimere struck against chairs, tables or counters, the dull though and pron coated with cloth striking against hard substances could be heard. I saw no row, no approach to one. Drunken men staggered in and out of the zambling houses by the dozon. The men who played lost or won money with indifference, not apparent but real. The only object seemed to be to pass the time agreeably. The cost of their fun did not seem to enter into their calculations. At some tables I saw men throw down notes and demand cheeks. Politely the note was returned. Kindly, that their model was no wanted. Asking the told that they have been continued to the same of the property of the body of the same of the body of the same and things distributed the cold see a cloud of in a half a row might bestarted. If once began arm - crowded with couragrous men well followed the same and the same an

Worsted by a Gorilla. From the Indianapolis Sentine

A Grandmother at Twenty-six. From the Streaman News. There is a negro woman in Emanuel County known as Hannah Rountree, who, according to the Swainshot See a second mother at the sac of 20 years to be a second with the according to the daughter, when about that age, became a mother beself.

The Latest Western Researches in Toxi cology. From the St. Paul Pinners-Pros.

Ico water is the great American polson.

SURE TO BE NOMINATED.

Col. Fred Grant's Opinion of his Father' Chances in the Convention.

Yesterday morning Col. Fred Grant enlied upon "Long " Jones at the Grand Pacific to have a sort of a chat with him of a friendly political character. "Long " Jones took the Colonel into his confidence and told him that he had engaged the present quarters for the State Committee at this time, predicting that the National Convention would be held in Chicago, and that Grant would be nominated. This prophecy, he believed, would be fulfilled. It was but a step across the hall to room 6, wherethe Sherman headquarters are established. Ex-Gov. Dennison was sitting there, and Col. Fred Grant walked is. After courtesies had been exchanged, Mr. Dennison asked the news. From the Chicago Tribune.

asked the news.
"Oh, father will be nominated on first bal-Is that so?" said Mr. Dennison.
"There is no doubt about it." replied Col.
Grant. "Father already has enough to nom-inate him."

Grant. "Pather already has enough to nominate him."

"I see you are getting everything," said ex"Gov. Dennison. "You got Colorado yesterday,"

"Oh. res," replied the Colonei; "but we have
already got enough without Colorado."

"You would rather have it than not?" interrupted the Tribune representative.

"Yes," replied Col. Grant, "of course; but
father has got a sure thing. Father has already
416 votes, and if the unit rule is broken he is
sure of 450 votes in the Convention."

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Then there is no use of
our coming here. We might as well go home.

Col. Grant—Oh. no: we want you here to help
make the nomination unantimous.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—I find that newspaper
figures are not always reliable. You have to
find the politicians in orier to get the news.

Col. Grant—I am now in favor of breaking the
unit rule is the Convention. If the unit rule is
broken, I know that father will get ten delegates
from California, six or seven from Michigan,
and several from Iowa and other places.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Then you favor the breaking of the unit rule?

Col. Grant—Ontside of the Convention I would
favor the breaking of the unit rule, but if I were
a delegate I would be opposed to it.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—I should think if you
could gain so many votes you would want the
unit rule broken.

Col. Grant—No, I think the States should
vote as a unit.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—How do you know that

Col. Grant—No. I think the States should vote as a unit.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—How do you know that you would gain ten votes from California?

Col. Grant—Because I have been told so by our friends there. I know it is so.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—And yet you favor the unit rule?

Col. Grant—As a delegate to the Convention I would favor it.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—That has been the Democratic rule. It is the broadest phase of the State rights question, and one that I have battled against since 1835.

Col. Grant—That's all right, but I believe in the unit rule.

Col. Grant—That's all right, but I believe in the unit rule.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—You will support the nom-inee of the Chicago Convention?

Col. Grant—That depends upon who is nom-lasted. We might support some of them, but Blaine, I know, we wouldn't. He had no busi-ness to come into this State and make the fight he did.

Blaine, I know, we wouldn't. He had no business to come into this State and make the fight he did.

The Tribuse representative ventured this remark to ex-Gov. Dennison: "Will Secretary Sherman accept the Vice-Presidency on a ticket with Gen. Grant?"

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Secretary Sherman will accept the Presidency or nothing. Mr. Sherman would not take the Vice-Presidency if it were by the vote of the National Convention without a dissenting voice.

Col. Grant—Then he'll get nothing.

There was some further talk, but it was mainly a repetition of the above. Col. Grant further said: My father will be nominated and he will be elected. There is no doubt about that. The opposition to him to-day is not nearly so great as it was in 1872."

The Yelling Nuisance. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I sympa-hize with "Compositor" in his vain endeavors to find a quiet retreat in which to obtain a needed amount of deep during morning hours. As one of the army of night workers, I have experienced equal difficulty in discover-ing a quet place in which to enjoy baimy aleep during morning hours. In this attempt not only New York but morning hours. In this attempt not only New York but suburban retreats have been secured in vain. Rooms that would be quiet as the grave during the afternoon hours, when inspected and engaged, were penetrated by noises in the first hours of daylight that would have aroused Rip. Van Winkle in the early stages of his little with the common stage of the street of the result of the common from hucksters, who torture cat-like horses in come from hucksters, who torture cat-like horses in the contract markets to the outermost hamlets. The highest noise seem to be reached when the hucksters cale Brooklyn Heights. Their volls here penetrate the back bedrooms of the fortiest residences, and ring through the decommon of the fortiest residences, and ring through the decommon of the forties of the public schools. The hucksters seem post sorties of the public schools. The hucksters seem post sorties of the public craw through the attrects after climbing the literal in the highest ham advise "Compositor" to keep away from Brooklyn.

If it were not for these piercing velle and the shrill out.

crawi through the streets stier climbing the Heights. By all means advise "Compositor" to keep away from Brooklyn.

If it were not for these piercing yells and the shrill outbreak of steam whistles, the city would be a much quieter place to sleep in than the country. The natural hum of a busy town fulls one to sleep, while the shrill-crowing cock, the cooling dove, and the hellowing buil are all one certain to arouse the slumberer at the first dawn if they in the country. For the sake of the sick and the large army of tolers by night, all piercing and imprecessary moises should be interdicted by law.

Brooklyn, May 23.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I arrived by the steamer Great Eastern, I opened my trunk for the Custom House officer to inspect it. After searching the trunk, he said: "I must take this." Now, what he had to take from me was a wedding dress, that what he had to take from me was a wedding dress, that was not even tind up, but lay open on the top of the other clothes. It had cost me £10. Having received my receipt, and the state of leave New York to the receipt of the state of the leave to be to the troke. The prince of receipt of mine. He cave it to the broker. The prince of the receipt of the receipt of the receipt of the received a note from the Collector of the Port saying that the dress was lost or stolen. I had no redress.

N.w. next to my trunk were several cases of goods chargeable with duty. One brand was lifted up, the hand of the Custom House officer was patin, the board was milted down again, and the case passed as hargage.

I ask you, Is there any justice in this transaction! Do you not consider I was directly swindled ont of \$00 by the United States Government?

J. Sudall Thavis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Just as surely as Saul of Tarsus was converted while breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the Christians just so surely. I believe, will Mob Ingersoll be converted Let all Christians, instead of reviling this man, pray him. God knows, we need another Paul. F. M.

Durell, Too! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ex-Judge Durell of Midnight Order fame, at present residing at the Orange Hotel in this city, is as strongly in favor o Grant's homination at Chicago as the rest of them. Newschig, N. Y., May 29.

The Clubbing of Horses on Broadway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why cannot the nohomenon Broadway be made to stop clubbing to see over the head when they want the drivers to back up or go shead?

ROSENT E. JOHNSTON. Concise Statement by a Truly Good Man. The father of lies is abroad in the land.

Did Eve plant blossoms on the grave of Abel, In some far odorous May. Seeing him resurrected—as in fable—

On Decoration Day ?

Upon the tomb of Jesus did poor Mary Place express or the bay; Each floweret appearing as a fairy, On Decoration Day ! Hart thou, O fellow mourner, as in mourning

For one no longer clay, Planted thy blooms, as for the grave's adorning, On Deceration Day! Would Davis place upon the tomb of Lincoln A sprig for blue and gray,
A tuit-a text for gray and plue to think on,

On Decoration Day ! Blue are the skies above; the sed is greening; Each grave seems almost gay; The toub-tones seem to have an added meaning

On Decoration Day. I stand smid these graves in times pacific— My comrades, where are they? Again I hear the cannonade terrific, Again we join the fray.

We fight our battles o'er in days Atlantic, In the old soldier way: We even teel the sentiment romantic, Though the moustache be gray.

We theill for Stonewall Jankson, or for Kearney, Who fought for more than pay; Maudlin our tears are not, nor our praise blarney, Nor insincere our tay.

We meet for roll call, both the dead and living-Answer, O Blue and Gray! He is no soldier who is untorgiving; Nature will have its way.

Ab, once a year recurs this soft reunion. When mourners praise and pray: When, as in supernatural communion, Unite the Bine and Gray.

Upon this grave of mine I place this laurel— On your grave lay your bay: It needs no martiled shaft to point the moral Of Decoration Day.

Hail and farewell! O here apparitions, Now more than Blue or Gray; Peaceful be yours and peaceful be our missions: Hall, Decoration Day t

Picurist Pains and all Asthmatic and Frenchial Affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant,—Ade.

SUNBEAMS.

-There are now 97,000 miles of submarine

-There is a Boston Bible class with a

r on a salary of \$1,000 a year. -The Fall River corporations have long forced a rule by which employees who left with

giving ten days' nouce forfeited ten days' pay. The legality of this is now to be tested by a lawsuit. -In December, 1879, a tramp applied to Supervisor Woodruff of Cape Vincent, S. V., for lodging, Mr. Woodruff sent him to a hotel. Last week he returned, paid Mr. Woodruff the amount of the bill, and said he

wanted his name crossed off the books of the town. -The Rev. Willard F. Hardy narrowly escaped a failure t be ordsined as pastor of a Congrega-tional church at Whately, Mass, because he said, in namer to a question by the Council, that "it is our suit, and not simply our misfortune, that Adam sinned." Several members objected to that de--Tennyson has been much disgusted with

these who have been giving a political complexion to his candidature for the Lord Rectorable of Glasgow University. He has resigned the contest on discoverime that party use has been made of his name and fame. He were the a Compression to be a Conservative of a pronounced type, and all the spirited breathings of his patriotic muse are inspired by Conservative spirit.

-Mr. Gladstone is hard at work until late hour at night surrounded by a bevy of clerks. It is not in grappling with the foreign question, nor in work ing out domestic legislation, nor airing his crudite philalism by discussing the Homeric legend, nor yet is taking up the controversial cudged against the College of Cardinals, that the Prime Minister shows the master quality of his versatile intellect. It is when he is findanc-ing the books, making both ends meet in the sationa revenue and making out a surplus by nice devices an crafty inspirations.

-The Brighton and South Sea Company -Inc Brighton and South Son with set water. Engineers have shown over and over again that the thing is feasible and statisticians have proved it would be profitable. Seeing that the estimated cost will be six the thing is feasible, and statisticians have proved it went be profitable. Seeing that the estimated cost will be six pence per gallon, the cau de mer will clearly be within the limit of luxury. The idea of the promoters is to establish little bathing places and imitation scanicles, not only in suburban haunts, but even in the back yard of the private citizen, with a sait water bank, a few loads of sea sand to form a margin of strand, a camp stool, and umbreita.

-A strange story of second sight is told A Strange Story of second sight is told at Salvisa, Ky. The Rev. Mr. Vaughn, Judge Durham and several respectable Colonels vouch for its truth. I is to the effect that Mrs. Foster was ill and part of the time delirions. When out of her head, one might, she said that two negroes were setting fire to a certain building; that she plainly saw them pouring coal oil on some buildings, and preparits to light is. No heed was paid to her ravings. A low minutes afterward the watchers in the room heard an alarm of fire. The dames had here the room heard an alarm of fire. The flames had bee discovered at the very time and place of which Mrs. Fo ter had spoken.

-Henry Hills, a licensed cab driver, was lately charged with stealing horses, cabs, and harness, the property of Viscount Mandeville. It appeared that about four years ago Viscount Mandeville became ac-quainted with the prisoner, who was in the habit of driving him about in his cab, and in order to benefit him, and to introduce a certain class of improved cabs, he purchased a number of cabs, horses, and harness, which he placed in his care, and employed him to act as fore man. Returning to London after being absent a white-Lord Mandeville found his cabs and horses sold and his stable to let. "Cabby" was committed for trial.

-The Rev. Aleck Carraway is one of the most eloquent of North Carolina's colored preachers His exhortations at camp meetings are wonderfully of fective, and he is able to move his audiences at will But when, on being convicted of stealing a pair of trou sers, at Charlotte, he made the greatest oratorical effor of his life to convince the magistrate that the devil alone was responsible for the crime, he found that he had a hard hearer to move. "You say that you were possessed by the devil when you took the pants?" the Justice said "Yes, sah," was the reply; "it wa'n't me, but de debble dat was in me." "Well, then, in order to punish tha devil, I will send you to prison for three months."

-The number of outrages committed by brigands in different parts of Spain is so much on the in crease that a deputy of the Opposition has brought the subject before the Cortes. The main difficulty in cap turing the brigands arises from the fact that the armer bands are in many instances protected by wealthy citi sens, who, wanting confidence in the efficiency of the police, prefer to enter into a friendly arrangement with the brigands themselves. Two remarkable instances of these friendly understandings are given, in one case of well-known landowner writing to the police to say that he hoped extreme measures would not be taken against the men who had plundered a train in Andalusia for foar e what might happen to himself, while another landowner made the brigands a present of some very good firearms

-One of the recently introduced substiintes for gold, which has become very popular in some o the jewelry and other manufactories of fine wares in France, is composed as follows: One hundred parts, by weight, of copper of the purest quality, fourteen of zim or tin, six of magnesia, three and six-tenths of sal am noniac, one and eight tenths of burnt limestone, an nine of cream of tartar. The copper is first melted, they the magnesia, sal ammoniae, limestone, and cream o tartar in powder are added separately and gradually The whole mass is kept stirred for half an hour, the zim or tin being dropped in piece by piece, the stirring being kept up till they melt. Finally, the crucible is covered and the mass kept in fusion for thirty-five minutes, and the scum being removed, the metal is poured into moulds and is soon ready for use. The alloy thus made is repre-sented as being fine-grained, malleable, takes a high polish, and does not easily oxidize.

-About one hundred calculating machines says a foreign journal, are now sold annually from the Freuch manufactory, the popularization of the instru ment being only quite gradual. Of the number shows mentioned, about three-tenths are described as the six figure machine, six-tenths of the eight-figure, and only one-tenth of the ten-figure. Sixty of the machines were sold to go abroad, and forty remained in France. Among other establishments which use the machine, in the country of its manufacture, are the Magazins du Louvre, the Compagnie des Petites Voitures, the offices of the artillery service, assurance and railway companies, the Observatory, the Ecole Polytechnique, and the Creusel It is estimated that a machine will work daily for tox years without requiring repairs, and, from the nature of the component parts, repair is easy. In construc-tion of tables of multiplication, ready reckoners, Ac., the machine gives results that are truly marvellous. The

price of a six figure apparatus is \$100. -A balloon was recently sent up from Lalle. France, containing two occupants, who had seeral very narrow escapes before they again slighted on terra firms. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, and on the balloon reaching an altitude of 1,900 metres the cold air condensed the gas and caused the balloon te descend with fearful rapidity. Carried along by the wind, it struck violently against a tree, throwing out one of the occupants, who only saved his life by clinging to the ropes of the balloon and swinging himself into the car again. The anchor was thrown out, but the spend at which the balloon was travelling broke it off as soon as it caught in a tree. The balloon then started off at a furions pace, impelled by the gale, and, in crossing a rai way, narrowly escaped being cut in two by the telegraph wires. At last, after completingle distance of four and a half miles in five minutes the stimp of the suchor caught in the branches of a tree, the balloon came to a sudden stop and burst, and the two arronauts were thrown down with the car, which fortunately lodged in the tree. Some peasants soon arrived and extricated the infortunate travellers, who were not injured by then

—The influence of politics upon art is surjously dinatrated by some statistics which have been published as to the number of exhibits in the Paris Salon for the last fifteen years. There are 7,280 this year, as against 2,534 in 1805, so that the total has more than doubled. But from 1805 to 1807 there was a decrease. which is accounted for by the theory that the war be which is accounted for by the theory that the war between Prussia and Asistia in 1806, and the troubled condition of Europe generally, had preoccupied the untils of artists as well as of politicians. Pron 1807 to 1870 the figures increased to a total which has not since been reached; and there was no exhibition in 1871. Paris being in the month of May the stronghold of the Communists. There were only about 2,000 includes at the exhibitions of 1872 and 1873, but in 1874 they rose to 3.057, after which the rate of increase was somewhat slower, awing to the discussion of politicals the National Assembly and the wait of bouldenie in the successive Ministries of Marshal MacMahon. In 1976 the number of exhibits was 4.0%, while last year, when the future of the regulatic sequed assured by the resignation of Mar-shal Mac Mahon and the Rejustican majority in the Science the figures went up to 6.805.

—Not long ago a entile dealer named Grundssom living at Zaolna, in Austria, disappeared. As he was known to be in fair discumstances and good health, it was naturally superficiented that he had taken a vicinit to lost play, said a diagent search was instituted. The result was that in a wood not fair ron the town a multilated corpse was found, in the pockeds of the clothes of which were letters as his said to Grundsson and which was at once recognized by Grundsson's will as the hody of her fusional. Not very long between the same for fairness in one office and for \$2,000 in another, and after the fusional these sums were claimed by his widow to when every thing was left by the will of the decreased. Before the offices were paid, however, the suspicions of one of the offices were used to be some chance; deposite were made, and finally it was discovered that the announce was said all it has been how -Not long ago a cattle dealer named still alive. He was at one accessed, and it has been how established, that he bimself mordered a stranger he med in the word where the pay was found, also said the corpse in his clothes, portion on intestil these of the dead man, and placed his letters in the pockets or his vie His wife was to draw the policies payable on the death is her hisband, and the two their introduct to emigrate under austice hame to America,